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File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Nov(Updated 060302)
         (c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200617
         (c) 2006  Thomson Derwent

Set     Items   Description
S1    1437102   TAG OR TAGS OR MARKER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR MARKUP OR MARK(-
            )UP OR TEXT OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR FILE? ? OR SYMBOL?
             ?
S2    4406544   OBJECT? ? OR RECORD? ? OR DATA OR INFORMATION OR CONTENT? ?
             OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR CODE OR CODES
S3     120268   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR "NOT" OR T)(5W)(READ??? -
            OR INTERPRET? OR OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVE-
            RSION? ? OR TRANSFORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET?
            OR MODIF???? OR MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERAT-
            ION? ?)
S4      20372   S1:S2(10N)S3
S5     375846   S1:S2(5N)(CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANSFORM? OR TRA-
            NSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR MODIFICATION
            OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S6     581299   (CUSTOM OR CUSTOMIZED OR CUSTOMISED OR SPECIAL OR PROPRIET-
            ARY OR NONSTANDARD OR (NON OR "NOT" OR T)(2W)STANDARD OR SECO-
            ND? OR 2ND OR DIFFERENT OR ANOTHER OR OTHER)(3W)(S1:S2 OR POR-
            TION? ? OR SECTION? ? OR PART? ? OR SEGMENT? ? OR PIECE? ? OR
            BLOCK? ?)
S7        867   S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8        466   S7 AND IC=G06F
S9      19648   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T)(5W)(READ??? OR INTERP-
            RET? OR OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? -
            OR TRANSFORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF-
            ???? OR MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S10       258   ("NOT"(2W)(ABLE OR CAPABLE))(5W)(READ??? OR INTERPRET? OR -
            OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANS-
            FORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR -
            MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S11      3359   S1:S2(10N)S9:S10
S12       126   S11 AND S5 AND S6
S13      6129   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T OR "NOT")(5W)(RECOGNIZ-
            E? OR RECOGNIS? OR COMPREHEND? OR UNDERSTAND? OR UNDERSTOOD)
S14      1573   S1:S2(10N)S13
S15        33   S14 AND S5 AND S6
S16       155   S12 OR S15
S17      4319   S1:S2(7N)(S9:S10 OR S13)
S18       145   S17 AND S5 AND S6
S19        21   S18 AND AC=US/PR AND AY=(1963:2000)/PR
S20        37   S18 AND AC=US AND AY=1963:2000
S21        37   S18 AND AC=US AND AY=(1963:2000)/PR
S22       110   S18 AND PY=1963:2000
S23       113   S19:S22
S24        51   S23 AND IC=G06F
S25        51   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S26        62   S23 NOT S25
S27        62   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S28    482123   FONT? ? OR WORD? ? OR TERM? ? OR CHARACTER? ? OR SYNTAX
S29       805   S28(7N)(S9:S10 OR S13)
S30     38456   S28(5N)(CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANSFORM? OR TRANS-
            LAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR MODIFICATION OR
             ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S31     34226   (CUSTOM OR CUSTOMIZED OR CUSTOMISED OR SPECIAL OR PROPRIET-
            ARY OR NONSTANDARD OR (NON OR "NOT" OR T)(2W)STANDARD OR SECO-
            ND? OR 2ND OR DIFFERENT OR ANOTHER OR OTHER)(3W)S28
S32        49   S29 AND (S30 OR S5) AND (S31 OR S6)
S33        39   S32 NOT S23
S34         3   S33 AND AC=US/PR AND AY=(1963:2000)/PR
S35        10   S33 AND AC=US AND AY=1963:2000
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S36	10	S33 AND AC=US AND AY=(1963:2000)/PR
S37	36	S33 AND PY=1963:2000
S38	36	S34:S37
S39	36	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

25/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014614401 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-435105/200246
XRPX Acc No: N02-342515
Generating document from templates by parsing templates to find references and rendering multimedia objects **according to** changed **properties**
Patent Assignee: VIZION FACTORY E-LEARNING AS (VIZI-N)
Inventor: CARSTENSEN P; NIELSEN D; PEDERSEN D T
Number of Countries: 097 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200225483	A1	20020328	WO 2001DK608	A	20010921	200246	B
AU 200189595	A	20020402	AU 200189595	A	20010921	200252	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000234358 P 20000922
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200225483	A1	E	16	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200189595	A		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200225483

Abstract (Basic): WO 200225483 A1
NOVELTY - Retrieve first template in electronic document and parse to find reference to second template. Parse template to find first multimedia object with properties which are read. Return to first template and render first object after first template parsed to find **second object** . **Object** properties are constrained and **cannot** be **modified** . Further **objects** inserted by user. **Document** and referenced templates are copied into set of files and merged.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Document and templates are written in mark-up language.
There is an INDEPENDENT CLAIM for a document generation computer program.
USE - Method is for processing electronic documents.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow chart for parsing a document based on three templates.
pp; 16 DwgNo 3/5
Title Terms: GENERATE; DOCUMENT; TEMPLATE; PARSE; TEMPLATE; FINDER; REFERENCE; RENDER; OBJECT; ACCORD; CHANGE; PROPERTIES
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/21**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013514722 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-686668/ **200067**
XRPX Acc No: N00-507719
Character information **transmission system** converts **sent** document data **into coordinate representation character font data and interpolation display data**
Patent Assignee: POLYTECH CO LTD (POLY-N)

Inventor: IZAWA K; YAMANAMI T
Number of Countries: 023 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200046784	A1	20000810	WO 2000JP674	A	20000208	200067	B
EP 1069549	A1	20010117	EP 2000902856	A	20000208	200105	
			WO 2000JP674	A	20000208		
CN 1300416	A	20010620	CN 2000800541	A	20000208	200159	
KR 2001042545	A	20010525	KR 2000711199	A	20001007	200168	
JP 2000597785	X	20020528	JP 2000597785	A	20000208	200238	
			WO 2000JP674	A	20000208		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9968810 A 19990208
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200046784	A1	J	60	G09G-005/22	
Designated States (National): CN JP KR US					
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
EP 1069549	A1	E		G09G-005/22	Based on patent WO 200046784
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
CN 1300416	A			G09G-005/22	
KR 2001042545	A			G06F-017/21	
JP 2000597785	X			G09G-005/22	Based on patent WO 200046784

Abstract (Basic): WO 200046784 A1
NOVELTY - Character font conversion server (8,9,70) connected to Internet (4) **converts** sent **document data** into coordinate representation character font data (X,Y), representing positions of display points of line segments constituting characters in document data, and interpolation display data (Z) for interpolating spaces between display points, to destination terminal (3A,3B).
USE - For document data transfer via Internet from sending terminal to destination terminal.
ADVANTAGE - Provides accurate character display on destination terminal even when document data is transmitted by electronic mail between terminals in areas where natural languages are **different** , or when **document data** of special font that **cannot** be **read** by the destination terminal is transmitted.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Block diagram of system.
Sending terminal (2)
Destination terminal (3)
Internet (4)
Character font conversion server (8,9,70)
pp; 60 DwgNo 25/25
Title Terms: CHARACTER; INFORMATION; TRANSMISSION; SYSTEM; CONVERT; SEND; DOCUMENT; DATA; COORDINATE; REPRESENT; CHARACTER; FONT; DATA; INTERPOLATION; DISPLAY; DATA
Derwent Class: P85; T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21** ; G09G-005/22
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-013/00** ; G09G-005/24
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

25/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013482343
WPI Acc No: 2000-654286/ **200063**
XRPX Acc No: N00-484855
Document providing information **on methods of providing** adapters **to connect OneSpace clients to external data vaults** other **than the local** file **system**
Patent Assignee: EMMEL J (EMME-I); HEWLETT-PACKARD CO (HEWP); ROGER M F

(ROGE-I); SIROTKINE O (SIRO-I); YANG J (YANG-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
RD 435078	A	20000710	RD 2000435078	A	20000620	200063	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RD 2000435078 A 20000620
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RD 435078	A		1	G06F-000/00	

Abstract (Basic): RD 435078 A

NOVELTY - One Space clients can transfer data to and from remote databases or PDM systems using adapters but currently customers are **unable** to create their own **adapters** for **proprietary** systems. A **document** will be provided specifying a set of technical requirements for implementing query, fetch and store operations on remote databases. It will contain information on how OneSpace creates, collects and transfers files and the Multipurpose Internet Mail extension (MIME) types which OneSpace uses to process incoming files. It will reveal to their customers generic methods of designing their own adapters to interact directly with OneSpace.

USE - To enable OneSpace users to design their own adapters for connection to external databases.

ADVANTAGE - Enables OneSpace users to design their own adapters for connection to external databases.

pp; 1 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; INFORMATION; METHOD; CONNECT; CLIENT; EXTERNAL; DATA ; VAULT; LOCAL; FILE; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012695978 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-502087/ **199942**
XRPX Acc No: N99-375155
Image processor for image forming apparatus e.g. copier - judges which of first and second **display** data **are displayable, and expands then displays** second **display** data **when first display** data cannot **be** displayed
Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11216937	A	19990810	JP 9823002	A	19980204	199942	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9823002 A 19980204
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11216937	A		20	B41J-029/42	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11216937 A

NOVELTY - A decision unit judges which between the first display data held in a holder and the **second** display **data** designated in an output information, are displayable. A control unit expands the **second** display **data** which are then exhibited on a display unit, when the first display **data cannot** be **displayed** . DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An expansion unit analyzes the output information acquired from a data processor, and expands the information to a bit map which is output to an image formation unit. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the

following:an image processing system; a data processing procedure; and a memory medium storing the program of the data processing procedure.
USE - For image forming apparatus e.g. copier.
ADVANTAGE - Enables document name information and identification **information** to be displayed without character **transformation** . Allows frequency of use to be arbitrarily set up by user. Display data received from each data processor are not stored beforehand, but build-up of display process environment can be performed, enabling overall cost of apparatus and system to be cut back. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the block diagram of the image processor.
Dwg.4/10
Title Terms: IMAGE; PROCESSOR; IMAGE; FORMING; APPARATUS; COPY; JUDGEMENT; FIRST; SECOND; DISPLAY; DATA; DISPLAY; EXPAND; DISPLAY; SECOND; DISPLAY; DATA; FIRST; DISPLAY; DATA; DISPLAY
Derwent Class: P75; P85; T01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): B41J-029/42
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-003/12** ; G09G-005/00; H04N-001/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

25/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012537066 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-343172/ **199929**
XRPX Acc No: N99-257694
Rich text format (RTF) to hypertext mark-up language (HTML) and HTML to RTF conversion system for world wide web (WWW) service - has HTML to RTF converter that converts interactive compatibility section in HTML document to RTF document , when converting HTML document to RTF document
Patent Assignee: NEC SOFTWARE KOBE LTD (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11126201	A	19990511	JP 97291245	A	19971023	199929	B
JP 3110359	B2	20001120	JP 97291245	A	19971023	200101	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97291245 A 19971023
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11126201	A		11	G06F-017/21	
JP 3110359	B2		10	G06F-017/21	Previous Publ. patent JP 11126201

Abstract (Basic): JP 11126201 A
NOVELTY - An **HTML** to RTF **converter** (A2) **converts** the interactive compatibility section in an HTML **document** to an RTF **document** , when **converting** the **HTML document** to RTF **document** . The interactive non-transposing section in the **HTML document** which **cannot** be **converted** is preserved as **another text data** .
USE - For WWW service.
ADVANTAGE - Prevents information loss since the HTML document can be produced from RTF document and **another data** of **text data** format. Enables reducing the number of processes. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of the RTF to **HTML** and **HTML** to RTF **conversion** system. (A2) **HTML** to RTF **converter** .
Dwg.1/7
Title Terms: RICH; TEXT; FORMAT; LANGUAGE; CONVERT; SYSTEM; WORLD; WIDE; WEB; SERVICE; CONVERTER; CONVERT; INTERACT; COMPATIBLE; SECTION; DOCUMENT ; DOCUMENT; CONVERT; DOCUMENT; DOCUMENT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012055157 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-472068/ **199841**
XRPX Acc No: N98-368371
Machine translation method using distributed dictionary management technique - involves translating portion of document **which is** not able **to be** translated **by obtaining** translation information **from any one of** information **processor connected in network**
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Inventor: JUNICHI M; YASUTSUGU M; MATSUDA J; MORIMOTO Y
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 10198680	A	19980731	JP 97547	A	19970107	199841	B
CN 1187651	A	19980715	CN 98104203	A	19980106	200267	
US 6789057	B1	20040907	US 983885	A	19980107	200459	
CN 1156773	C	20040707	CN 98104203	A	19980106	200612	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97547 A 19970107
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10198680	A		20	G06F-017/28	
CN 1187651	A			G06F-017/00	
US 6789057	B1			G06F-017/28	
CN 1156773	C			G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10198680 A
The method involves using several information processors that are connected to a network. Each information processor includes a memory to store **translation** information. The portion of the **document** containing strange words which is **not able** to be **translated** is **recognised** while **translating** the **document** with reference to stored **translation information** .
The **translation information** relating to a syntax is obtained from the **other information** processor connected a network to continue **translation** of the **document** . Then, the **translation information** relating to the portion of the **document** which is **not able** to be **translated** is also obtained from some **other information** processor in network.
ADVANTAGE - Facilitates to perform highly efficient **translation** work by sharing dictionary **information** dispersed in network. Performs retrieval of dictionary information dispersed in network efficiently. Improves versatility.
Dwg.1/29
Title Terms: MACHINE; TRANSLATION; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; DICTIONARY; MANAGEMENT; TECHNIQUE; TRANSLATION; PORTION; DOCUMENT; ABLE; TRANSLATION; OBTAIN; TRANSLATION; INFORMATION; ONE; INFORMATION; PROCESSOR; CONNECT; NETWORK
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00** ; **G06F-017/28**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

011864924 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-281834/ **199825**

XRPX Acc No: N98-222369
Data processor e.g. personal computer - has data **transducer that converts** data **using algorithm inherent in external storage device when transmitting and receiving data between storage devices**
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 10097467	A	19980414	JP 96250550	A	19960920	199825	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96250550 A 19960920
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10097467	A		9	G06F-012/14	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10097467 A
The processor transmits and receives data between detachable external storage devices (16). When transmitting and receiving data between storage devices, a **data** transducer (14) **converts** the **data** using an algorithm inherent in the storage device.
Preferably, the algorithm is arbitrary selected from a **data conversion** algorithm group when transmitting and receiving data between external storage devices.
ADVANTAGE - Improves **data** security since **data cannot** be normally **read** . Enables **data** to be shared only to **another** specific **data** processor in preserving state.
Dwg.1/10
Title Terms: DATA; PROCESSOR; PERSON; COMPUTER; DATA; TRANSDUCER; CONVERT; DATA; ALGORITHM; INHERENT; EXTERNAL; STORAGE; DEVICE; TRANSMIT; RECEIVE; DATA; STORAGE; DEVICE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-012/14**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-003/06**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

011302575 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-280480/ **199725**
XRPX Acc No: N97-232423
Translating **electronic** document **from one format to second format - transforming format of extracted parts of source document into** 2nd **format of target** document **, applying** translation **rules to source** document **, producing draft of target** document **and identifying parts which were** unable **to be** translated
Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)
Inventor: CRAPO A W
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5629846	A	19970513	US 94313961	A	19940928	199725	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94313961 A 19940928
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5629846	A		8	G06F-017/22	

Abstract (Basic): US 5629846 A
Selected portions from a source **document** are extracted and **transformed** into the format of a target **document** . A **translation** rule set is then deduced from the extracted portions and the transformed portions. The translation rule set is then applied to the

source document, producing a first draft. If the translation rule set is **unable** to **translate** a portion from the source **document** , then the user is notified of the untranslatable portion.

The user then provides examples of how the untranslatable portion should be translated into the format of the target **document** . The **translation** rule set is then modified in accordance with the examples. Next, the modified translation rule set is applied to the source document, producing a second draft. The above steps are repeated until the source **document** has been completely **translated** into the format of the target document or until the user is satisfied with the translation.

ADVANTAGE - **Translates documents** from one format ito another which does not require much time nor skill. Quickly re-structures original source document into target using selected examples.

Dwg.2/4

Title Terms: TRANSLATION; ELECTRONIC; DOCUMENT; ONE; FORMAT; SECOND; FORMAT ; TRANSFORM; FORMAT; EXTRACT; PART; SOURCE; DOCUMENT; FORMAT; TARGET; DOCUMENT; APPLY; TRANSLATION; RULE; SOURCE; DOCUMENT; PRODUCE; DRAFT; TARGET; DOCUMENT; IDENTIFY; PART; UNABLE; TRANSLATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/22**

File Segment: EPI

25/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

010064928 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-332639/ **199441**

XRPX Acc No: N94-261179

Image processing appts. for superimposed images defined by size - reads out first image data from page memory through buffer memory and displays on CRT, converts **subsequently read** second data **into preset size and stores in page memory superimposed on first image**

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Inventor: KAGAWA H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5357601	A	19941018	US 91712728	A	19910610	199441	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 90153583 A 19900612

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5357601	A		8	G06F-015/62	

Abstract (Basic): US 5357601 A

The information processing appts. has a memory for storing first information, and has an image superimposed area. An image receiver obtains the **second information** , and a designation device designates the image superimposed area, and determines size data corresp. to the image superimposed area. The latter is defined by size data including lengths corresp. to two adjacent sides. A device obtains size data of the **second information** , including lengths corresp. to two adjacent sides of the **second information** .

A determiner derives a size **changing** ratio of the **second information** in accordance with the lengths of two adjacent sides of the image superimposed area and the lengths of the **second information** . A read device reads out the **second information** from the image receiver, and a controller **changes** the size of the **second information** read out w.r. **t** . the size **changing** ratio to create re-sized **second information** and supplies the re-sized **second information** to be superimposed on the first information.

ADVANTAGE - Data storage capacity of memory can be reduced.

Efficient data handling e.g. superimposing of images.
Dwg.1/4
Title Terms: IMAGE; PROCESS; APPARATUS; SUPERIMPOSED; IMAGE; DEFINE; SIZE; READ; FIRST; IMAGE; DATA; PAGE; MEMORY; THROUGH; BUFFER; MEMORY; DISPLAY; CRT; CONVERT; SUBSEQUENT; READ; SECOND; DATA; PRESET; SIZE; STORAGE; PAGE ; MEMORY; SUPERIMPOSED; FIRST; IMAGE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/62**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

009049460 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1992-176833/ **199222**
XRPX Acc No: N92-133412
Protocol conversion for NT2 terminals - where mandatory elements of Q.931 protocol are retained while the optional sections are converted to local codeset for NT2 terminal functions
Patent Assignee: AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO (AMTT); AT & T CORP (AMTT); AT & T BELL LAB (AMTT)
Inventor: BAKER A D; FARMER W D; HENDERSON R E; PREWITT T C; RICKER M E; RUCINSKI D B; TOY A V; WELTMAN J S
Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 010
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 487234	A2	19920527	EP 91310416	A	19911112	199222	B
CA 2053594	A	19920522	CA 2053594	A	19911016	199232	
JP 4290341	A	19921014	JP 91329679	A	19911120	199248	
EP 487234	A3	19930505	EP 91310416	A	19911112	199402	
US 5278972	A	19940111	US 90616961	A	19901121	199403	
EP 487234	B1	19970604	EP 91310416	A	19911112	199727	
DE 69126402	E	19970710	DE 626402	A	19911112	199733	
			EP 91310416	A	19911112		
CA 2053594	C	19990309	CA 2053594	A	19911016	199928	
CA 2173374	C	19990406	CA 2053594	A	19911016	199932	
			CA 2173374	A	19960905		
KR 126461	B1	19971226	KR 9120468	A	19911118	199952	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90616961 A 19901121
Cited Patents: Jnl.Ref; US 4970721
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 487234	A2	E	16	H04Q-011/04	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
JP 4290341	A		17	H04L-029/06	
US 5278972	A		15	G06F-013/00	
EP 487234	B1	E	18	H04Q-011/04	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
DE 69126402	E			H04Q-011/04	Based on patent EP 487234
CA 2173374	C			H04L-012/52	Div ex application CA 2053594
CA 2053594	A			H04L-005/14	
EP 487234	A3			H04Q-011/04	
CA 2053594	C			H04L-005/14	
KR 126461	B1			H04L-029/06	

Abstract (Basic): EP 487234 A
The communication system (102) of a small business contains a common control module (10) connected to one or more networks (100). The control unit also connects to various facilities (105..109) utilising point-to-point or a multipoint bus. The facilities can include NT2-compatible terminals.
The control unit establishes and controls all intercom and network communications. The control unit receoves Q931 protocol messages and

relays these onto the internal network (113). Where a NT2 terminal is connected, t he optional Q931 elements are **converted** to a local **code** set.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Communication system for small business. Allows the NT2 terminals to be reduced in complexity and cost.

Dwg.1/10

Title Terms: PROTOCOL; CONVERT; TERMINAL; ELEMENT; PROTOCOL; RETAIN; OPTION ; SECTION; CONVERT; LOCAL; TERMINAL; FUNCTION
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-013/00** ; H04L-005/14; H04L-012/52; H04L-029/06; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-003/00** ; H04L-012/02
File Segment: EPI

25/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05808450 **Image available**
AUTOMATIC CONVERSION METHOD AND DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION DESTINATION-BASED CHARACTER CODE

PUB. NO.: 10-091550 [JP 10091550 A]
PUBLISHED: April 10, 1998 (**19980410)**
INVENTOR(s): TAKAHARA SHINICHIRO
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE LTD [491061] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-241881 [JP 96241881]
FILED: September 12, 1996 (19960912)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-013/00** ; **G06F-005/00**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent such a case where a transmitted **document cannot** be **read** at a receiver side in a **document** communication system using a computer when a character code system used by a transmitter side is **different** from a character **code** system corresponding to a communication system.

SOLUTION: A management table 11 where the systems of the communication destinations correspond to the character code systems which are supported by those said systems is previously produced. When a communication destination is selected, its corresponding character code system is automatically referred to based on the table 11. If this character code system is **different** from the character **code** system that is used by the system of the transmitter side, the relevant character **code** system is automatically **converted** into a character **code** system of the communication system side in a transmission mode via a **code conversion** table 14.

25/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05515577 **Image available**
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR COLLATING CODE

PUB. NO.: 09-130377 [JP 9130377 A]
PUBLISHED: May 16, 1997 (**19970516)**
INVENTOR(s): MUROI TETSUYA
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 07-287399 [JP 95287399]
FILED: November 06, 1995 (19951106)
INTL CLASS: [6] H04L-009/32; **G06F-015/00** ; G07D-009/00; G10L-003/00
JAPIO CLASS: 44.3 (COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy); 29.4 (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS -- Business Machines); 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment); 44.9 (COMMUNICATION -- **Other**); 45.4 (**INFORMATION** PROCESSING -- Computer Applications
JAPIO KEYWORD: R108 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Speech Recognition & Synthesis); R131 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Microcomputers & Microprocessers)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent an identification code from being recognized by a third person when a user operates a code collation device and makes the identification code be collated.

SOLUTION: The identification code composed of plural elements is set in a code storage means 14 beforehand and the user is informed of a rule for **converting** a random **code** to the identification code beforehand. Since an element presenting means 15 generates the random code and presents it to the user, when the user inputs appropriate information to an information input means 16, the random **code** is **converted** to the identification **code** and collated. Since this code collation device 1 just outputs the random code to the user and the user just inputs the **information** for **converting** the random **code** to the identification code to the **code** collation device 1, the third person can **not** **recognize** the identification **code** from the **information** .

25/5/35 (Item 35 from file: 347)

04623370 **Image available**
INFORMATION PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 06-295270 [JP 6295270 A]
PUBLISHED: October 21, 1994 (**19941021)**
INVENTOR(s): SUGIYAMA MITSUGI
NAKAZATO YASUFUMI
SHIBAKI HIROYUKI
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-082869 [JP 9382869]
FILED: April 09, 1993 (19930409)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-013/00** ; H04N-001/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 44.7 (COMMUNICATION -- Facsimile)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R131 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Microcomputers & Microprocessers)
JOURNAL: Section: , Section No. FFFFFF, Vol. 94, No. 10, Pg. FFFFFF, FF, FFFF (FFFFFFFF)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To use an already prepared facsimile equipment as a printer or a scanner without remodeling it to add a function.

CONSTITUTION: A controller board 10 of a personal computer performs the control to use the facsimile equipment, which is connected to a public line through a facsimile I/F 17, as a printer or a scanner. When a power source is already turned on at the time of receiving facsimile data from the public line by an external I/F 16, this data is temporarily stored in a memory like a RAM 13, and its contents can be displayed on a display device by a personal computer I/F 18. The external I/F 16 consists of plural I/Fs corresponding to various communication systems **different** by

specifications, and data received by each T /F is converted to the data system, which can be received by a facsimile equipment of the transmission destination, and is transmitted.

39/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012246501 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-052608/ **199905**
XRPX Acc No: N99-039468
Paging receiver with dial signal transmission function - obtains transmission coding row by controlling two conversion units to convert **detected and undetected** character data **into respective coding rows**
Patent Assignee: CASIO COMPUTER CO LTD (CASK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 10304087	A	19981113	JP 97109217	A	19970425	199905	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97109217 A 19970425
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10304087	A		10	H04M-011/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10304087 A
The receiver includes ROMs (10,16) which store respective matrices. A **convertor converts character data** into a predetermined coding row containing two figures using matrix stored in the ROM (10). **Another convertor converts** the **character data unable** to be **converted** by the first conversion unit, into predetermined coding row containing four figures using matrix stored in ROM (16). A key input unit (6) indicates transmission of character data row displayed on a display unit.
A detector (17) detects the character data which is to be connected only by the second **conversion** unit, from the **character data** row whose transmission indication is performed. A control unit (3) controls the two conversion units to **convert** the detected and undetected **character data** into respective coding rows and obtains a transmission coding row. A transmission buffer outputs the obtained transmission coding row.
ADVANTAGE - Shortens **data** transmission time by **converting character data** to transmission coding row with minimum length.
Dwg.1/13
Title Terms: PAGE; RECEIVE; DIAL; SIGNAL; TRANSMISSION; FUNCTION; OBTAIN; TRANSMISSION; CODE; ROW; CONTROL; TWO; CONVERT; UNIT; CONVERT; DETECT; UNDETECTABLE; CHARACTER; DATA; RESPECTIVE; CODE; ROW
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04M-011/00
International Patent Class (Additional): H04M-001/27; H04Q-007/06; H04Q-007/08; H04Q-007/12
File Segment: EPI

39/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010036942 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-304653/ **199438**
XRPX Acc No: N94-239539
Automatic reading and identification of hand written characters - using two different character **recognition systems, with recognition of second system being used when first is** unable **to** recognise character

Patent Assignee: KLEINDIENST DATENTECHNIK GMBH (KLEI-N); KLEINDIENST SOLUTIONS GMBH & CO KG (KLEI-N)
Inventor: KUNZMANN H
Number of Countries: 017 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 618544	A1	19941005	EP 93110288	A	19930628	199438	B
ES 2061418	T1	19941216	EP 93110288	A	19930628	199505	
WO 9610802	A1	19960411	WO 94EP3286	A	19941004	199621	N
EP 731955	A1	19960918	WO 94EP3286	A	19941004	199642	N
			EP 95903777	A	19941004		
EP 618544	B1	19990818	EP 93110288	A	19930628	199937	
DE 59309739	G	19990923	DE 509739	A	19930628	199945	
			EP 93110288	A	19930628		
ES 2061418	T3	19991016	EP 93110288	A	19930628	199950	
EP 731955	B1	20020206	WO 94EP3286	A	19941004	200211	N
			EP 95903777	A	19941004		
DE 59410043	G	20020321	DE 510043	A	19941004	200227	N
			WO 94EP3286	A	19941004		
			EP 95903777	A	19941004		
ES 2172577	T3	20021001	EP 95903777	A	19941004	200275	N

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 4310128 A 19930329; WO 94EP3286 A 19941004; EP 95903777 A 19941004; DE 510043 A 19941004
Cited Patents: 03Jnl.Ref; FR 2085133; US 31692; EP 618544; EP 622751
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 618544	A1	G	13	G06K-009/03	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
ES 2061418	T1			G06K-009/03	Based on patent EP 618544
WO 9610802	A1	G	36	G06K-009/03	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 731955	A1	G	13	G06K-009/03	Based on patent WO 9610802
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 618544	B1	G		G06K-009/03	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 59309739	G			G06K-009/03	Based on patent EP 618544
ES 2061418	T3			G06K-009/03	Based on patent EP 618544
EP 731955	B1	G		G06K-009/03	Based on patent WO 9610802
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 59410043	G			G06K-009/03	Based on patent EP 731955 Based on patent WO 9610802
ES 2172577	T3			G06K-009/03	Based on patent EP 731955

Abstract (Basic): EP 618544 A

The information is read by a pair of cameras that provide input to a computer. The reading process may result in differences in identification of certain characters, e.g. the **word** 'Hubert' may be **interpreted** by one unit as 'Hu6ert'. A machine-based search of a dictionary identifies correct form, and a correcting decision is executed (27). In specific cases, the difference in reading may require a manual entry. This is specifically so in the case of numerical data.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Computer-based system for automatic reading and identification of handwritten and machine-printed characters. Improves performance of hand written character identification.

Dwg.5/5

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; READ; IDENTIFY; HAND; WRITING; CHARACTER; TWO; CHARACTER; RECOGNISE; SYSTEM; RECOGNISE; SECOND; SYSTEM; FIRST; UNABLE; RECOGNISE; CHARACTER
Derwent Class: T01; T04
International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/03
File Segment: EPI

39/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

02995890 **Image available**
RECOGNIZING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 01-293490 [JP 1293490 A]
PUBLISHED: November 27, 1989 (**19891127)**
INVENTOR(s): FUJISHIMA YOSHIHISA
YOKOTA KAZUNOBU
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 63-124104 [JP 88124104]
FILED: May 20, 1988 (19880520)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06K-009/03
JAPIO CLASS: 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1006, Vol. 14, No. 78, Pg. 94, February 14, 1990 (19900214)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To lighten a workload on an operator and to heighten work efficiency by equipping the title device with a storing means to store image data according to the order of ordered characters and outputting character patterns and the image data stored in the storing means according to the order of the ordered characters.

CONSTITUTION: After the **character** patterns converted by a **converting** means 8 and the image **data** read by a reading means 12 are ordered according to the order of the ordered characters and stored in a storing means 13, the ordered character patterns and image data are outputted. Consequently, the character pattern of a recognized character and the image data of **another character** which **cannot** be **recognized** are combined and outputted together. Thus, it becomes easier to read the **character** which **cannot** be **recognized** , and the workload on the operator can be lightened by judging whether it is necessary to re-input one character or not and omitting the re-inputting of the judged character when the character is unnecessary, and consequently, the working efficiency can be improved.

39/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

01048769 **Image available**
CHARACTER PROCESSING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 57-199069 [JP 57199069 A]
PUBLISHED: December 06, 1982 (**19821206)**
INVENTOR(s): ICHIMURA SHUJI
TAKENAKA SHUNPEI
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 56-084462 [JP 8184462]
FILED: June 03, 1981 (19810603)
INTL CLASS: [3] G06F-015/38; G06F-003/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation); 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R106 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Kanji Information Processing); R131 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Microcomputers & Microprocessers)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 179, Vol. 07, No. 51, Pg. 129, February 26, 1983 (19830226)

ABSTRACT
PURPOSE: To perform efficient Kanji(Chinese **characters**)-Kana(Japanese syllabary) **conversion** , by outputting and displaying a **word** which can not be identified due to the presence of words of same pronounciation with a different form out of Kanji retrieved at each section in one input unit.

CONSTITUTION: In a device retrieving reading and outputting a Kanji word, Kana character trains inputted from a keyboard 1 are decomposed into a plurality of Kana character trains, and each Kana character train is retrieved with a dictionary stored in an RAM15 and obtained Kanji word is written in an output buffer memory 15A and this is displayed on a CRT8. If a Kanji word corresponding to a Kana character train has a word of the same pronounciation, a plurality of Kanji **words** are displayed and **cannot** be identified as a **converted** output, an identification flag 0 is written in the memory 15A. When the Kanji word is identified as exclusive without any **other word** of the same pronounciation, the flag is set to 1. A microprocessor 1 references the identification flag of the memory 15A, controls a refresh memory 11, and the Kanji with flag 1 is displayed with high luminance and the Kanji with the flag 0 as low luminance, allowing to make the judgement of the operator easy.

39/5/35 (Item 35 from file: 347)

00718377 **Image available**
CHARACTER PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 56-038677 [JP 56038677 A]
PUBLISHED: April 13, 1981 (**19810413)**
INVENTOR(s): MASAKI KATSUMI
TAKENAKA SHUNPEI
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 55-045080 [JP 8045080]
FILED: April 02, 1980 (19800402)
INTL CLASS: [3] G06F-015/38; G06F-003/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation); 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R106 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Kanji Information Processing)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 67, Vol. 05, No. 96, Pg. 1, June 23, 1981 (19810623)

ABSTRACT
PURPOSE: To enable to display the first character easily, even if the original 1st **character** becomes not **understandable** , by providing the meansreturning the **2nd character** obtained through **converting** the 1st **character** into the 1st **character** before **conversion** , when reconversion is made after noticing the error of **converted character** .

CONSTITUTION: The cursor is automatically shifted by one character by using the EDIT key 26 and the YES key 28 or by one operation through the use of the cursor shift key 24, allowing to move the position of * corresponding to the **second character** such as Kanji (Chinese syllabary) to be returned to the 1st character such as Kana (Japanese syllabary). Further, when the INV key 31 is operated, the display is returned to the 1st character. Thus, when the correct **2nd character** is desired to be reproduced by using the NO key 29 after noticing the **converted character** in error for the 1st **character** after the **conversion** to the **2nd character** , even if the original 1st character is forgotten, since the original 1st character can easily be displayed, the reconversion to the correct **2nd character** can easily be made.

```
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2006/Mar W1
         (c) 2006 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Feb
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Mar W1
         (c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/Dec W3
         (c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   6:NTIS 1964-2006/Feb W4
         (c) 2006 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 144:Pascal 1973-2006/Feb W3
         (c) 2006 INIST/CNRS
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Mar W1
         (c) 2006 Inst for Sci Info
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Feb
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 266:FEDRIP 2005/Dec
         Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2006/Mar W2
         (c) 2006 FIZ TECHNIK

Set     Items   Description
S1    2925611   TAG OR TAGS OR MARKER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR MARKUP OR MARK(-
               )UP OR TEXT OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR FILE? ? OR SYMBOL?
                ? OR SYNTAX
S2   15066574   OBJECT? ? OR RECORD? ? OR DATA OR INFORMATION OR CONTENT? ?
               OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR CODE OR CODES OR FONT? ? OR WORD?
                ? OR TERM? ? OR CHARACTER? ?
S3      78169   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T)(5W)(READ??? OR INTERP-
               RET? OR OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? -
               OR TRANSFORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF-
               ???? OR MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S4       1303   ("NOT"(2W)(ABLE OR CAPABLE))(5W)(READ??? OR INTERPRET? OR -
               OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANS-
               FORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR -
               MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S5     109807   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T OR "NOT")(5W)(RECOGNIZ-
               E? OR RECOGNIS? OR COMPREHEND? OR UNDERSTAND? OR UNDERSTOOD)
S6      12537   S1:S2(7N)S3:S5
S7     873425   S1:S2(5N)(CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANSFORM? OR TRA-
               NSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR MODIFICATION
               OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S8     676869   (CUSTOM OR CUSTOMIZED OR CUSTOMISED OR SPECIAL OR PROPRIET-
               ARY OR NONSTANDARD OR (NON OR "NOT" OR T)(2W)STANDARD OR SECO-
               ND? OR 2ND OR DIFFERENT OR ANOTHER OR OTHER)(3W)(S1:S2 OR POR-
               TION? ? OR SECTION? ? OR PART? ? OR SEGMENT? ? OR PIECE? ? OR
               BLOCK? ? OR R
S9        233   S6 AND S7 AND S8
S10        11   S9 AND (BROWSER? ? OR NETSCAPE OR INTERNET OR WEBSERVER? ?
               OR WEB()SERVER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR SGML OR DHTML OR (MARKUP -
               OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? ?)
S11         8   RD  (unique items)
S12       164   RD S9  (unique items)
S13       107   S12 NOT (S11 OR PY=2001:2006)
```

13/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

05811909 E.I. No: EIP01204959258
Title: Word segmentation and recognition for Web document framework
Author: Chi, Chi-Hung; Ding, Chen; Lim, Andrew
Corporate Source: Natl Univ of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 8th International Conference on Information Knowledge Management (CIKM'99)
Conference Location: Kansas City, MO, USA Conference Date: 19991102-19991106
Sponsor: ACM
E.I. Conference No.: 56198
Source: International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, Proceedings 1999. ACM, New York, NY, United States
Publication Year: 1999
CODEN: 002176 ISBN: 1581131461
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 0105W2
Abstract: It is observed that a better approach to Web information understanding is to base on its document framework, which is mainly consisted of (i) the title and the URL name of the page, (ii) the titles and the URL names of the Web pages that it points to, (iii) the alternative information source for the embedded Web objects, and (iv) its linkage to **other** Web **pages** of the same document. Investigation reveals that a high percentage of words inside the **document** framework are `compound **words** ' which **cannot** be **understood** by ordinary dictionaries. They might be abbreviations or acronyms, or concatenations of several (partial) words. To recover the content hierarchy of Web documents, we propose a new word segmentation and recognition mechanism to understand the information derived from the Web document framework. A maximal bi-directional matching algorithm with heuristic rules is used to resolve ambiguous segmentation and meaning in compound **words** . An **adaptive** training process is further employed to build a dictionary of recognizable abbreviations and acronyms. Empirical results show that over 75% of the compound words found in the Web document framework can be understood by our mechanism. With the training process, the success rate of recognizing compound words can be increased to about 90%. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.
Descriptors: *Information retrieval systems; World Wide Web; Character recognition; Algorithms; Heuristic methods
Identifiers: Word segmentation
Classification Codes:
903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

13/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

04620289 E.I. No: EIP97023515521
Title: Electronic document management in construction using auto-ID
Author: Finch, E.F.; Flanagan, R.; Marsh, L.E.
Corporate Source: Univ of Reading, Reading, Engl
Source: Automation in Construction v 5 n 4 Oct 1996. p 313-321
Publication Year: 1996
CODEN: AUCOES ISSN: 0926-5805

Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9704W1
Abstract: The construction process relies upon the effective management of a variety of project information including drawings; specifications; bills of quantities; and **other** technical **data** . The method of information transfer determines the ease with which information can be assimilated and used in the construction process. Despite the widespread use of computers for the generation of project information, hard copy documentation remains the primary method of information transfer within the construction industry. Electronic Document Management (EDM) systems offer a level of control over information flow within the construction process, whether documents are in hard copy or in electronic format. However, many of the existing methods of information transfer undermine the performance of EDM systems in two respects; (1) they require the user to re-enter information to register incoming **documents** into a **data** base; (2) they **cannot interpret** and manipulate **information** contained in or supporting the document. This paper describes a method of bar coding hard copy drawings in order to electronically transfer document information from designer to contractor. This approach is designed to improve the functionality of EDM systems where hard copy documents predominate. The paper also considers the requirements for bar code application standards which would further improve the data exchange process concerning documents. (Author abstract) 15 Refs.
Descriptors: *Management information systems; Construction; Information management; Encoding (symbols); Computer aided design; Drawing (graphics); Standards; Data communication systems
Identifiers: Electronic document management; Auto identification; Bar coding; Data exchange process
Classification Codes:
723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 902.1 (Engineering Graphics); 902.2 (Codes & Standards); 722.3 (Data Communication, Equipment & Techniques)
723 (Computer Software); 405 (Construction Equipment & Methods); 902 (Engineering Graphics & Standards); 722 (Computer Hardware)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

13/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

03946473 E.I. No: EIP94091391088
Title: Business translations for global partners
Author: Reynolds, Donnie R.
Corporate Source: AT&T, USA
Source: AT&T Technology v 9 n 1 Spring 1994. p 28-32
Publication Year: 1994
CODEN: ATTTEJ ISSN: 0889-8979
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9411W2
Abstract: Customers in the international marketplace are demanding that documentation and **other information** products, as well as software applications, be delivered in their own languages and/or dialects. AT& **T** is meeting the demands for **translated information** products with the high-speed, high-volume translations of the AT&T Business Translations organization. Available to AT&T business units and commercial markets alike, this fast-growing service specializes in large-scale technical documentation translation projects requiring quick turnaround. This often entails the translation of voluminous, complex product documentation. Instructions for a single telephone switching system, for example, can be extremely detailed and as massive as 75,000 pages. Supporting the languages of the most active world markets, Business Translations is rapidly becoming

a world leader of language translation services. With operations in Madrid, Mexico City, Paris, Sao Paulo, St. Petersburg, Tokyo and two locations in the United States - Winston Salem, N.C., and Monterey, Cal.,- Business Translations can meet the most stringent translation demands while ensuring cultural acceptance. This paper discusses and describes the services and techniques available.
Descriptors: ***Dat** a processing; Computer aided language **translation** ; **Translation** (languages)
Identifiers: Business translations
Classification Codes:
723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

02057968 E.I. Monthly No: EI8612119460 E.I. Yearly No: EI86023478
Title: MACHINE TRANSLATION POISED FOR GROWTH.
Author: Connell, Charles
Source: High Technology (Boston) v 6 n 6 Jun 1986 p 53-55
Publication Year: 1986
CODEN: HTECD3 ISSN: 0195-4091
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 8612
Abstract: Machine translation is beginning to establish itself as a useful tool, largely because its developers have positioned it as an aid to human translators, not as a fully automated process. Because current software can neither use information contained in surrounding sentences nor apply **word** knowledge to the **translation** task, all of the available machines translate by reading each sentence in isolation. The software packages are also similar in that each takes the user through a dictionary-building phase. When presented with a new **document** to **translate** , the machines scan it and produce a list of **words** they don' t **recognize** . The user can then enter a definition along with **other information** about each **word** for the machine's future reference. Three **translation** machines are discussed that **translate text** either interactively or in batch.
Descriptors: *COMPUTER SOFTWARE; DATA PROCESSING, BUSINESS--Batch Processing; COMPUTER SYSTEMS, DIGITAL--Interactive Operation; INFORMATION SCIENCE--Language Translation and Linguistics
Identifiers: MACHINE **TRANSLATION** ; **DOCUMENT TRANSLATION** ; NATURAL LANGUAGES **TRANSLATION**
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

13/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

01886954 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8508-047976
Title: REAL-TIME ON-LINE SYMBOL RECOGNITION USING A DTW PROCESSOR.
Author: Lu, Po-Yang; Brodersen, Robert W.
Corporate Source: Univ of California, Berkeley, Dep of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, Berkeley, CA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings - Seventh International Conference on Pattern Recognition.
Conference Location: Montreal, Que, Can Conference Date: 19840730
Sponsor: Int Assoc for Pattern Recognition; Canadian Information Processing Soc, Toronto, Ont, Can; Canadian Image Processing & Pattern

Recognition Soc, Toronto, Ont, Can
E.I. Conference No.: 05615
Source: Proceedings - International Conference on Pattern Recognition 7th v 2. Publ by IEEE, New York, NY, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (Cat n 84CH2046-1), Piscataway, NJ, USA p 1281-1283
Publication Year: 1984
CODEN: PICREG ISBN: 0-8186-0545-6
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8508
Abstract: The applications of an on-line symbol recognition system are presently limited by two major problems. First, the recognition system can't be easily **adapted** to user defined **custom symbols** . Second, the real-time operation is not possible with large vocabularies. The present system is designed to solve these problems. Ad hoc syntactic rules are avoided to simplify the training procedure. A dedicated Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) processor is used that can handle more than 500 symbols in real-time without performance degradation. In this paper, the outline of the approach is described with special emphasis on the implementation of prematching. 5 refs.
Descriptors: *CHARACTER RECOGNITION; COMPUTER SYSTEMS, DIGITAL--Real Time Operation
Identifiers: FEATURE EXTRACTION; DYNAMIC TIME WARPING; SYMBOL RECOGNITION
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

13/5/38 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07566251 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2000-05-6135-164, C2000-05-5260D-047
Title: Text extraction, enhancement and OCR in digital video
Author(s): Huiping Li; Doermann, D.; Kia, O.
Author Affiliation: Inst. for Adv. Comput. Studies, Maryland Univ., College Park, MD, USA
Conference Title: Document Analysis Systems: Theory and Practice. Third IAPR Workshop, DAS'98. Selected Papers (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1655) p.363-77
Editor(s): Lee, S.-W.; Nakano, Y.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: Germany xi+377 pp.
ISBN: 3 540 66507 2 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-02853
Conference Title: Document Analysis Systems: Theory and Practice. Third IAPR Workshop, DAS'98. Selected Papers
Conference Date: 4-6 Nov. 1998 Conference Location: Nagono, Japan
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: We address the problem of text extraction, enhancement and recognition in digital video. Compared with optical character recognition (OCR) from document images, text extraction and recognition in digital video presents several new challenges. First, the text in video is often embedded in complex backgrounds, making text extraction and separation difficult. **Second** , image **data** contained in video games is often digitized and/or subsampled at a much lower resolution than is typical for document images. As a result, most commercial OCR software can **not recognize text** extracted from video. We have implemented a hybrid wavelet/neural network segmenter to extract text regions and use a two stage enhancement scheme prior to recognition. First, we use Shannon interpolation to raise the image resolution, and **second** we postprocess the **block** with normal/inverse **text** classification and **adaptive** thresholding. Experimental results show that our text extraction scheme can extract both scene text and graphical text robustly and reasonable OCR results are achieved after enhancement. (23 Refs)

Subfile: B C
Descriptors: discrete wavelet transforms; image segmentation; interactive video; interpolation; neural nets; optical character recognition; text analysis; video signal processing
Identifiers: text extraction; text enhancement; optical character recognition; digital video; complex backgrounds; image data; video games; commercial OCR software; hybrid wavelet/neural network segmenter; two stage enhancement scheme; Shannon interpolation; image resolution; normal/inverse text classification; adaptive thresholding; scene text; graphical text
Class Codes: B6135 (Optical, image and video signal processing); B6430H (Video recording); B0290X (Integral transforms in numerical analysis); B0290F (Interpolation and function approximation (numerical analysis)); C5260D (Video signal processing); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C4188 (Integral transforms in numerical analysis); C5290 (Neural computing techniques); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation (numerical analysis))

13/5/44 (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

06430436 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9701-6130D-009
Title: An adaptive approach to document classification and understanding
Author(s): Lam, S.W.
Author Affiliation: Center of Excellence for Document Anal. & Recognition, State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY, USA
Conference Title: International Association for Pattern Recognition Workshop on Document Analysis Systems p.114-34
Editor(s): Spitz, A.L.; Dengel, A.
Publisher: World Scientific, Singapore
Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: Singapore ix+471 pp.
ISBN: 981 02 2122 3 Material Identity Number: XX96-00874
Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Association for Pattern Recognition Workshop
Conference Date: Oct. 1994 Conference Location: Kaiserslautern, Germany
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: It has been suggested that the goal of developing a robust reading machine with performance close to the flexibility demonstrated in human reading comprehension is still decades away. At present, most reading machines in use are specifically designed for some particular tasks such as reading checks, tax forms, postal mailpieces, etc., but they are limited solely to their assigned task and **cannot** be easily **adapted** to **reading** alternative media. This paper describes a **document** image understanding system which can be easily **adapted** to read **different** types of **documents** and perform automatic document classification. The system has neither a predefined goal of reading a document nor a specific level of understanding. Rather, it provides an environment for **document** image processing and **content interpretation** . Its design is based on knowledge about documents in general, rather than any specific type of document. Its reading strategy, goal of reading, and level of understanding, are determined at the processing stage and rely completely on the knowledge about the document domain of interest. Knowledge encoding is based upon human interpretation of the domain. The system consists of three major components: a knowledge base which contains both general and specific document knowledge; a set of image processing tools which specialize in document analysis; and a control mechanism which utilizes knowledge to direct tools in both **object** location and **interpretation** . A test set which contains four **different** printed **documents** domains (utility bills, postal mailpieces, forms and journals) is used to demonstrate the

adaptability and robustness of the system. (26 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: document image processing; image classification; knowledge based systems; optical character recognition
Identifiers: adaptive approach; document classification; document understanding; image classification; robust reading machine; performance; human reading comprehension; printed documents; utility bills; postal mailpieces; forms; **content interpretation** ; reading strategy; knowledge encoding; knowledge based system; image processing tools; journals
Class Codes: C6130D (Document processing techniques); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6170 (Expert systems)

13/5/46 (Item 11 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

05389859 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9306-6130D-002
Title: Granularity in structured documents
Author(s): Heenan, F.C.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Math. & Comput. Sci., Vrije Univ., Amsterdam, Netherlands
Journal: Electronic Publishing: Origination, Dissemination and Design vol.5, no.3 p.143-55
Publication Date: Sept. 1992 Country of Publication: UK
CODEN: EPODEU ISSN: 0894-3982
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0894-3982/92/030143-13$11.50
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Structured documents have become a widely accepted concept for document manipulation applications like editing, formatting, and archiving. However, some aspects of structured **documents** are still **not** well **understood** . In particular, the transition in structured **documents** from logical structure to contents, is a grey area in which different system use **different interpretations** . This **article** discusses this granularity aspect of structured documents. It focuses on the underlying concepts of structured documents without referring to any application, so that this discussion is kept clear from aspects that are not related to structured documents. (25 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: desktop publishing; document handling
Identifiers: document manipulation; editing; formatting; archiving; structured documents
Class Codes: C6130D (Document processing techniques); C7108 (Desktop publishing)

13/5/54 (Item 19 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

03220288 INSPEC Abstract Number: C84017708
Title: Development and implementation of a file converting **program. From the stand alone BASIC system to the CP/M system**
Author(s): Oda, T.
Author Affiliation: Aichi Inst. of Technol., Nagoya, Japan
Journal: Bulletin of Aichi Institute of Technology, Part B vol.18, pt.B p.111-18
Publication Date: March 1983 Country of Publication: Japan
CODEN: AKDBDP ISSN: 0387-0812
Language: Japanese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Two kinds of disk operating systems (DOS) are supplied by a computer manufacturer to control a floppy disk system of the personal

computer: One is the stand alone disk BASIC language processing system (stand alone BASIC), and the other is the CP/M disk operating system which is developed by Digital Research Co. Ltd. Each DOS has respective merits. For example, the stand alone BASIC is easy for the beginner to learn its command sets. On the other hand, the CP/M system can handle several language processing systems. Even so, the incompatibility between the two systems is found to be convenient for a user due to the fact that a disk **file** prepared by one system **cannot** be **read** by another system and vice versa. The author has investigated and developed for concepts of transferring a file(s) from one to **another** system and **converting file** (s) from one to another DOS in a personal computer atmosphere. One program which can **convert** a **file** (s) from the stand alone BASIC system to the CP/M system is presented. The program is written in the BASIC language, and can be applied to the OKI if-800 personal computer. An application of the concepts can be easily made to any other personal computers. (17 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: file organisation; supervisory and executive programs

Identifiers: **file conversion** program; disc operating systems; floppy disk system; personal computer; stand alone BASIC; CP/M system; language processing systems; BASIC language

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File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2006/Mar 13
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2006/Mar 13
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2006/Mar 13
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2006/Mar 13
         (c)2006 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2006/Apr W1
         (c) 2006 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Mar W2
         (c) 2006 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2006/Mar 13
         (c) 2006 Dialog
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2006/Aug W4
         (c) 2006 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2006/Mar 14
         (c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set     Items   Description
S1   12703598   TAG OR TAGS OR MARKER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR MARKUP OR MARK(-
             )UP OR TEXT OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR FILE? ? OR SYMBOL?
              ? OR SYNTAX
S2   26671618   OBJECT? ? OR RECORD? ? OR DATA OR INFORMATION OR CONTENT? ?
              OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR CODE OR CODES OR FONT? ? OR WORD?
              ? OR TERM? ? OR CHARACTER? ?
S3     445865   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T)(5W)(READ??? OR INTERP-
             RET? OR OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? -
             OR TRANSFORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF-
             ???? OR MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S4       6768   ("NOT"(2W)(ABLE OR CAPABLE))(5W)(READ??? OR INTERPRET? OR -
             OPEN??? OR DISPLAY??? OR CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANS-
             FORM? OR TRANSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR -
             MODIFICATION OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S5     320917   (UNABLE OR INCAPABLE OR CANNOT OR T OR "NOT")(5W)(RECOGNIZ-
             E? OR RECOGNIS? OR COMPREHEND? OR UNDERSTAND? OR UNDERSTOOD)
S6      74279   S1:S2(7N)S3:S5
S7    1379551   S1:S2(5N)(CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ? OR TRANSFORM? OR TRA-
             NSLAT? OR CHANG??? OR INTERPRET? OR MODIF???? OR MODIFICATION
             OR ADAPT? OR ALTER??? OR ALTERATION? ?)
S8    2873251   (CUSTOM OR CUSTOMIZED OR CUSTOMISED OR SPECIAL OR PROPRIET-
             ARY OR NONSTANDARD OR (NON OR "NOT" OR T)(2W)STANDARD OR SECO-
             ND? OR 2ND OR DIFFERENT OR ANOTHER OR OTHER)(3W)(S1:S2 OR POR-
             TION? ? OR SECTION? ? OR PART? ? OR SEGMENT? ? OR PIECE? ? OR
             BLOCK? ? OR R
S9        908   S6(50N)S7(50N)S8(50N)(BROWSER? ? OR NETSCAPE OR INTERNET OR
              WEBSERVER? ? OR WEB()SERVER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR SGML OR DHT-
             ML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? ?)
S10       626   RD  (unique items)
S11       460   S10 NOT PY=2001:2006
S12      3379   S3:S5(7N)(TAG OR TAGS OR MARKER? ? OR HTML OR XML OR SGML -
```

```
                OR MARKUP OR MARK)
S13         204   S12(50N)S7(50N)S8
S14         147   RD  (unique items)
S15         100   S14 NOT PY=2001:2006
```

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02403858 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62284975 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
E-Commerce XFactor.(Technology Information)
BARRY, DOUGLAS
Intelligent Enterprise, 3, 6, 46
April 10, 2000
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2527 LINE COUNT: 00196

... into three basic categories: standalone, those using data from existing sources, and multisite. I'll discuss the **second** category because **XML** **data** servers are most commonly applied to that situation.
Your organization should use this architecture if it has...

...some kind. Adding an XML data server to the middle tier integrates such existing systems, along with **other** **data** such as images and graphics, in much the same way a catalog is published. (See Figure 1) In these cases, it doesn' **t** make sense to **convert** the existing product **data** to an **XML** format, because other applications may rely on the current data format. The images and graphics may be...

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02399917 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62169098 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Adobe Puts It All Together.(Adobe Systems Illustrator 9.0 and GoLive 5.0)(Product Announcement)
Breitzer, Frith
Macworld, 17, 6, 26
June, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0741-8647 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 473 LINE COUNT: 00042

... video files that lets designers place QuickTime and Flash files on a timeline. GoLive is compatible with **other** forms of **code** , such as ASP, ColdFusion, and **XML** , because the program won' **t** **change** **code** it hasn't created itself.
Taking a cue from Macromedia's highly extensible Dreamweaver HTML-editing program...

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02380416 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59964287 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
ThinkFree suite a nice idea that needs work.(Software Review)(Evaluation)
Bethoney, Herb
PC Week, 43
March 6, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 554 LINE COUNT: 00049

... processor is compatible with Microsoft Corp.'s Word, but we found plenty of incompatibilities. For example, table **translation** was spotty, and **font** support was limited.
ThinkFree.com saves word processor documents in HTML format, so document formatting follows HTML limitations. The Write application adds

some **custom tags** to extend formatting capabilities, but opening the document in an application that doesn' **t recognize** those **tags** will result in formatting errors.
ThinkFree.com supports only Windows, so Mac OS and Unix users are...

15/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02364802 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58736673 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Extending Your Client Base With XML.(Technology Information)
Buchner, Mark
MIDRANGE Systems, 12, 18, 43
Dec 13, 1999
ISSN: 1041-8237 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 703 LINE COUNT: 00057

... the HTML standard and therefore limit the author to the point that they cannot create their own **customized tags** . **Tags** that are not part of the **HTML** standards are **not recognized** by Web browsers and therefore **cannot** be **interpreted** by them.
XML overcomes the limitations of **HTML** and other languages by providing capabilities that were not part of the earlier languages. In an XML...

15/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02283942 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54285219 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
NCompass Resolution: Content Management and Workflow for Mid-range Sites.(Software Review)(Evaluation)
McKenzie, Matthew
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, 3, 7, NA(1)
March, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1090-4808 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3796 LINE COUNT: 00301

... the server pulls resources from the database. In contrast with DynaBase, for example, Resolution's server does **not** parse **XML** to **recognize** user-defined **tags** in context; it does not validate XML; and it does not use DTDs to create a schema...

...validation to its server. That step would enable it to interact with XML-authoring tools and with **other XML** -aware servers, such as content-syndication servers following the ICE protocol.
In conjunction with its XML support...

...implement an XSL transformation engine. Running in the server, it would extend the product's ability to **transform text** and **documents** for different purposes, including authoring, syndication and page viewing. Given the XML support at the DOM level...

15/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02274382 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53937221 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Dreamweaver 2 : Macromedia dreams up impressive update.(Web authoring software)(Software Review)(Evaluation)
Negrino, Tom

Macworld, 36(1)
April, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0741-8647 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 863 LINE COUNT: 00073

... HTML coders like having a visual tool arbitrarily rewrite their carefully honed code. Dreamweaver has always respected **custom HTML** , and the new version continues and extends this tradition. The program won' **t change tags** it doesn' **t recognize** , instead highlighting unknown **tags** in yellow; it also recognizes (and won' **t change**) **code** that works with server-side tools.
Dreamweaver comes with a nice set of prewritten JavaScript behaviors, including...

15/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 275)
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02180236 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20652651 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Structuring Data with XML. (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)(Column)
Stanek, William Robert
PC Magazine, v17, n10, p229(1)
May 26, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4490 LINE COUNT: 00381

... it is a fairly new technology and it does have limitations. (For some background, see "XML: A **Second** Chance for Web **Markup** " in our November 4, 1997 issue.) XML isn't right for every situation. To help you determine...

...look at the current capabilities of the technology.
XML Processors
Although XML is designed to work with **HTML** and **SGML** , standard browsers and applications **cannot interpret XML documents** directly. To **read** an **XML** document, you need an **XML** processor, which can be implemented either as a browser or application module. There are two types of...

15/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02090563 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19662947 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Rapid response. (Dynamic HTML) (includes related article on profile of Lauren Wood) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Goldwasser, Romi
Computer Shopper, v16, n9, p558(5)
Sep, 1997
ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3370 LINE COUNT: 00264

... truly "open" Web pages that respond dynamically to user-generated events. A mouse click, for example, could **change font** attributes or expand **HTML** tables without going back to the Web server or relying on plug-ins or Java applets.
Currently, when a Web page is loaded into your browser, the **HTML code cannot** be **changed** without reloading **another page** . At the core of Dynamic HTML is a Web-page embedded scripting language that offers the ability...

...HTML pages. Groups of these tags are then given a name with a NAME= parameter and are **modified** in the same **page** using a scripting language such as JavaScript or VBScript. Essentially, this approach adds more programming logic to...

15/3,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02074439 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19520449 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Web page editors make grand designs. (reviews of 10 Web authoring programs) (includes related article on Editors' Choice Microsoft FrontPage 97) (Software Review)(Evaluation)
Mendelson, Edward
PC Magazine, v16, nSpeiss, p35(11)
Summer, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7037 LINE COUNT: 00546

... have access to a 1,300-piece collection of graphics, buttons, and logos, but the program doesn' **t** let you **convert** **word** processing **files** into **HTML** .
With this package, capability takes a back seat to usability. The editor displays your page almost exactly...

...to come in contact with HTML codes--unless you happen to be editing a page created with **another** tool containing **tags** that MyBusinessPage doesn' **t** **recognize** .
If you prefer using **HTML** or wish to incorporate more advanced features into your page, the product can launch the Windows Notepad...

15/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02063439 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19264143 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
PageMaker 6.5. (Adobe Systems Inc) (Software Review)(Evaluation)
Gruman, Galen
Macworld, v14, n5, p48(2)
May, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0741-8647 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1453 LINE COUNT: 00112

... online publishing. For example, with the single exception of horizontal lines, graphics you create in PageMaker aren' **t** exported to **HTML** or **converted** into GIFs or JPEGs--only imported graphics are.
Because of a design flaw in the HTML export...

...page at a time--only to find that the program has removed links to content on the **other** **pages** (links to URLs are retained, as are links to content on the page being exported). You then...

15/3,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02060489 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19365914 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
XML will take the Web to the next level. (new Extensible Markup Language) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)

Sullivan, Eamonn
PC Week, v14, n17, p46(1)
April 28, 1997
ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 760 LINE COUNT: 00062

... structure of large numbers of documents, which is important when importing the data from those documents into **other** applications.
XML is also fully SGML-compatible. Because XML documents are readable by SGML software, organizations with an investment in SGML can use XML right away.
However, since **XML** is a subset of **SGML** , it can' **t** **read** all **SGML** documents. Ironically, one important **SGML** language that is not XML-compatible is **HTML** . Fortunately, only minor **changes** are needed to make an **HTML** document compatible with XML.
Organizations can use XML to ease the exchange of information between disparate applications...

15/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

02021531 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18891353 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Send in the robot. (automated Web search tools) (includes related article on how Web robots work) (Software Review)(Evaluation)
Duncan, Geoff
Macworld, v14, n1, p153(5)
Jan, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0741-8647 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2475 LINE COUNT: 00201

... well regarded for its translation software), most graphics programs handle the Web's GIFs and JPEGs, and **translating** Web **pages** to a **word** processing format is a gamble at best. Though mostly textual documents come through well, Web pages that use HTML frames, plug-ins, CGIs, or **nonstandard** **HTML** **tags** often can' **t** be **translated** meaningfully because all the database and application connections are lost.
Though offline news readers can be useful...

15/3,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

02015367 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18957809 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
ActiveX goes universal. (NCompass' ScriptActive browser plug-in lets Navigator understand ActiveX documents) (includes related article on ActiveX-enabled browsers) (Taskbar) (Product Support)(Tutorial)(Column)
Bonner, Paul
Windows Sources, v5, n1, p201(2)
Jan, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial Column ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1262 LINE COUNT: 00103

... work with unmodified IE-specific Web pages. Because IE 3.0 and Navigator 3.0 use slightly **different** **HTML** dialects, you'll need to **modify** your **page** 's source **code** before ScriptActive can display the page correctly in Navigator.
HTML hurdles
The most significant difference here is...

...tag to identify an embedded object, while Navigator 3.0 uses <EMBED>.

Because Navigator ignores the <OBJECT> **tag** , it can' **t** invoke ScriptActive to **display** the ActiveX Layout object defined in the following tag, which I generated using the ActiveX Control Pad...

15/3,K/38 (Item 38 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01250321 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06759171 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Scientific word processors: formulas for success. (contains related articles on seeking the right formula for character selection and layout options, Lotus Manuscript, the performance tests used for these evaluations, and the editor's choice) (Software Review) (overview of 12 scientific and technical word processor evaluations) (evaluation)
Seymour, Jim
PC Magazine, v7, n13, p251(41)
July, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3218 LINE COUNT: 00253

... Markers are Manuscript's way of indicating places in the document where extraneous material belongs. There are **markers** for just about anything that isn' **t** **text** . Orientation **markers** signal a **change** from landscape to portrait. Author, date, revision, and file-time markers insert those pieces of information into...

...page-layout panels customizes title pages, index pages, and others. You can create an elaborate series of **special** **characters** such as daggers and bullets, using specified keystroke sequences.
SEPARATE BUTEQUAL
Most newer word processors tout the...

15/3,K/42 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08049885 Supplier Number: 66929351 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
XML offers flexibility, ebXML sorts it out.(business industry development)(Brief Article)
to, Jeffrey Kosseff Special
Crain's Detroit Business, v16, n46, p18
Nov 13, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 630

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...in 1998, when the international World Wide Web Consortium recommended that Extensible Markup Language, XML, replace the **HTML** language. **HTML** has predetermined **translations** for commands, such as **font** size and color. **XML** , by contrast, doesn't **interpret** **data** ; it gives programmers complete control over how they present the information. With XML, businesses could read the...

...Another could integrate the data into a manufacturing system.'' The problem: Businesses might misinterpret one another's **XML** documents if they don' **t** share a way of **translating** **data** . **XML** just transmits the **data** and depends on the users' programs to interpret it. EbXML opens the door to business-to-business...

15/3,K/47 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

05474838 Supplier Number: 48297019 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Database-Oriented Web-Site Designer -- Two components let SilverStream offer easy form creation
Feibus, Andy
InformationWeek, p88
Feb 16, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1535

... SilverStream Designer, is a Java application for creating SilverStream applications. Unlike other Web applications, SilverStream applications aren' **t** **HTML** templates that get **interpreted** on the fly by the Web server; they're objects stored in a database. SilverStream supports Sybase...

...are similar in style to most client-server applications:They consist of tables, relationships, forms and "views," **other** miscellaneous **objects** , and **code** . SilverStream also has "pages," which are static HTML pages that can be used to provide an entry...

15/3,K/53 (Item 12 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

04103513 Supplier Number: 45983576 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Web Server to Get SGML Capability
CommunicationsWeek, p39
Dec 4, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 706

... of these Web browsers tries to differentiate itself by providing new features, it requires publishers to re- **adapt** their **content** ," he said. "We tell them they can do it once in SGML, and our technology will adapt...

...is in place, so they keep producing, but not as well nor as efficiently as competitors in **other** **regions** .
"We haven' **t** found **SGML** to be more **adaptive** or suitable than **HTML** , and **SGML** is not supported by a lot of browsers," said Bray, whose company has developed sites for companies...

15/3,K/54 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

12979483 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 68280212 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Planning For Wireless For Remote Access.(Technology Information)(Column)
Finneran, Michael
Business Communications Review, 30, 11, 24
Nov, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1700 LINE COUNT: 00135

... rates, but if you're doing email, make sure there are no PowerPoint

attachments. For the Web, **HTML content** must be **adapted** for wireless access and, at least for now, the Wireless Applications Protocol (WAP) is the format gaining...

...unit of Japan's NTT.
However, WAP isn't a sure bet, in part because WAP doesn' **t convert standard HTML content** automatically. As a result, Web page designers must go through each HTML page and define what specific...

15/3,K/57 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10035404 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20313967 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database-oriented Web-site designer. (SliverStream Software's SilverStream Web Application Platform 1.0 Internet/Web server software)(Product Announcement)
Feibus, Andy
InformationWeek, n669, p88(2)
Feb 16, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1629 LINE COUNT: 00132

... SilverStream Designer, is a Java application for creating SilverStream applications. Unlike other Web applications, SilverStream applications aren' **t HTML** templates that get **interpreted** on the fly by the Web server; they're objects stored in a database. SilverStream supports Sybase...

...are similar in style to most client-server applications:They consist of tables, relationships, forms and "views," **other** miscellaneous **objects** , and **code** . SilverStream also has "pages," which are static HTML pages that can be used to provide an entry...

15/3,K/71 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01906774 05-57766
Evaluating EZPass
Vavra, Terry G; Green, Paul E; Krieger, Abba M
Marketing Research: A Magazine of Management & Applications v11n2 PP: 4-16 Summer 1999
ISSN: 1040-8460 JRNL CODE: MRE
WORD COUNT: 5297

...TEXT: contains an identification number, data identifying the issuing agency, tag type, a description of the vehicle, and **other** agency-specific **data** . The tag ID, agency ID, and **tag** type are encoded by the vendor and **cannot** be **altered** . The **tag** is based on read-write technology capable of storing highway entry and exit points for toll calculations...

15/3,K/75 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01724576 03-75566
XPress-to-Web Translators
Cruise, John
Macworld v15n11 PP: 36 Nov 1998
ISSN: 0741-8647 JRNL CODE: MAW

WORD COUNT: 759

...TEXT: line Web publishing programs, and many of QuarkXPress's most powerful features -particularly the typographic ones-are **not** supported by **standard** **HTML** or DHTML and so can't be used in Web pages. Still, despite these inherent drawbacks, all...

...a tight budget, BeyondPress should be your first choice. Its Quark-like interface and ability to both **convert** existing **documents** and create new ones helps it stand out from the others.-JOHN CRUISE

BeyondPress 4.0

RATING...

...or apply special effects to QuarkXPress items; easyto-use, icon-based palettes and Preferences dialog. CONS: Can' **t** **convert** existing QuarkXPress **documents** ; no printed documentation; skimpy **HTML** manual. COMPANY: HexMac (303/9400600, www.hexmac.com). LIST PRICE: $299.

WebXPress 2.0

RATING: *** PROS: Can batch- **convert** multiple **documents** . CONS: Multiple components make it hard to learn and use; skimpy manual.

COMPANY: Gluon (212/343-1755...

15/3,K/84 (Item 17 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

01035070 96-84463
Lotus' InterNotes Web Publisher speeds migration to the Web
Symoens, Jeff
InfoWorld v17n17 PP: 122 Apr 24, 1995
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 353

...TEXT: gravy, though. For example, it won't support communications to the source database or the use of **HTML** forms. It also won' **t** solve the problem of **converting** **other** **documents** to **HTML** .

Opinion: Worth a look

InterNotes Web Publisher Version 1.1

Lotus Development Corp., Cambridge, Mass. (800) 346...

15/3,K/99 (Item 2 from file: 810)
DIALOG(R)File 810:Business Wire

0393135 BW053

ADOBE 16: Mainframe Output Software Features Adobe Acrobat Conversion Tool; Sys-Print Composition Engine Translates Mainframe "Sys-Out" Data to Adobe's Portable Document Format for Generation of Electronic Reports; Users See Immediate Productivity Gains

March 22, 1994

Byline: Business Editors/Computer Writers

...in the
margins, then incorporate the changes. This wastes a lot of time, especially when we can' t read the mark -up," Miller explained. "Once we install Sys-Print, we will use Adobe Acrobat software to view the...

...any computer. Our notations
will be captured and shared electronically. Plus, there will be a permanent, accessible record of the changes . While we're not sure how much time we'll save, we know it will be significant...
...and print fully-formatted digital documents
from the computer system of their choice. Acrobat products use the special Portable Document Format (PDF) file format to preserve the essential look and feel of a document regardless of the...